

## Tactical Driving for Law Enforcement

*Telecourse DVD (New)  
May 2006*

POST Course Control Number: **xxxx-30001-xx047\***  
CPT Hours: **2.0**  
DVD Shipping Date: **05/26/06**  
Reference Guide: **None**

A higher set of driving skills is required for law enforcement driving-- skills that are perishable and need to be practiced as part of the officer's daily driving routine.

The most recent Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) study reveals that attention must now be turned to preventable on-duty traffic collisions, which has become the leading cause of injury or death to peace officers.

This program presents the case for improving officers' driving skills and provides a set of practical tactics for both emergency response and routine driving.

The DVD program offers two viewing options:

1. Play Telecourse in its entirety (107 min.)
2. Select among seven Telecourse segments:
  - The Case for Improving Driving Skills (10 min.)
  - Emergency Response Driving "Code 3" (18 min.)
  - Non-Emergency Driving (11 min.)
  - Vehicle Dynamics (13 min.)
  - Physiological/Psychological Factors & Legal Responsibilities (13 min.)
  - Driving Tactics (14 min.)
  - Pursuit Driving (21 min.)

\* Specific to DVD only. The first four digits of the Course Control Number (xxxx) is the preassigned Telecourse Presenter Number specific to your agency; the tenth and eleventh digits (xx) are the fiscal year in which your agency presents this program. See website for detailed instructions.



Monthly Edition DVD  
May 2006

Case Law Today programs are released monthly on a single DVD containing a single month (6 total segments). Case Law Today programs are not accompanied by reference guides nor eligible for Continuing Professional Training (CPT) credit.

## **Miranda Warnings for Non-Suspect**

*with William Bedsworth, Justice of the Court of Appeal, State of California*  
Miranda usually involves suspects. But officers are well-advised to sometimes Mirandize someone even if they have no intention of prosecuting them. This case is a good example, where INS agents investigating alien smuggling interviewed one of the "smuggles," in trying to make a case against their suspect — but later they found the smugglee had committed a crime. They could not use the smugglee's statement against him because of the failure to Mirandize. Justice Bedsworth explains the simple test to be applied in determining whether to Mirandize a non-suspect. *Case cited: United States v. Lin Chen* (2006 DJDAR 2522)(3/2/06). (6:43)

## **The Emergency Doctrine: No On-Scene Verification Needed**

*with Jeff Rubin, Alameda County District Attorney's Office*  
The emergency doctrine permits the entry into a home without a warrant when officers have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an emergency at hand and an immediate need for their assistance for the protection of life or property. If those grounds exist, it is not necessary officers gain additional verification of the emergency at the scene. *Case cited: United States v. Russell* (9th Cir. 2006) 436 F.3d 1086. (12:54)

## **Vehicle Search: Probable Cause to Believe Car Contains Contraband**

*with Daniel McNerney, Superior Court Judge, State of California*  
Mere attempts to conceal an object from police does not establish probable cause to believe the vehicle contains contraband. *Cases cited: California v. Acevedo* (1991) 500 U.S. 565; *In re Arturo D.* (2002) 27 C4 60; *People v. King* (2006) — Unpublished. (7:21)

## **State-Created Danger Doctrine**

*with Jeff Rubin, Alameda County District Attorney's Office*  
Discusses the state-created danger doctrine (which allows officers to be sued when they affirmatively place a person in a position of known or obvious danger and do so with deliberate indifference) in light of a recent case involving the failure of an officer to give adequate notice to a witness before revealing the witness' identity to a dangerous suspect even though the witness had asked to be notified ahead of time. *Case cited: Kennedy v. City of Ridgefield* (9th Cir. 2006) 439 F.3d 1055. (12:54)

## **Probable Cause for Warrants: Common Sense!**

*with William Bedsworth, Justice of the Court of Appeal, State of California*  
While this case happens to be a child pornography case, Justice Bedsworth uses it to demonstrate how much easier it is to support a search behind a warrant than a search without one. Provides a description of the "probable cause" test for search warrants that is easy to remember and encouraging for any officer tasked with obtaining a search warrant. *Case cited: United States v. Gourde* (06 DJDAR 2886)(3/9/06). (8:14)

## **Consent Searches When Co-Occupants Disagree**

*with Jeff Rubin, Alameda County District Attorney's Office*  
A warrantless search of a shared dwelling for evidence over the express refusal of consent by a physically present occupant cannot be justified as reasonable as to the nonconsenting occupant on the basis of consent given to the police by a different occupant. *Cases cited: Georgia v. Randolph* (2006) 126 S.Ct. 1515; *United States v. Matlock* (1974) 415 U.S. 164. (11:09)



# PROGRAM GUIDE

## More Information and Future Programs

### Distribution and Ordering

DVDs are direct-mailed each month to POST-Certified Telecourse Presenters and Basic Academies in the California POST Program. Multiple copies of CPTN materials are available via automated direct-mail to eligible agencies with multiple training sites. Visit the CPTN website for more information about DVD distribution/eligibility and for complete CPTN information, video listings, and to order videos.

### Telecourse CPT Credit

This month's Telecourse(s) and most previous Telecourses are eligible for continuing professional training (CPT) credit if facilitated by a POST-Certified Telecourse Presenter. Certified Presenters of POST Advanced Officer Courses or Skills and Knowledge Modular training courses may also use the Telecourses as part of those courses. POST-Certified Telecourse Presenters seeking CPT credit for trainees must document Telecourse attendance on POST Course Roster (Form 2-111). For detailed instructions on completion of the Telecourse Course Roster, visit [www.post.ca.gov/training/cptn/credit.asp](http://www.post.ca.gov/training/cptn/credit.asp). Call the POST Training Delivery Bureau at 916.227.4866 for more information about Telecourse CPT credit.

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### Future Program Releases

Missing Persons Investigations (June 2006)

Case Law Today (June 2006)

Law Enforcement Response to Homeless (July 2006)

Case Law Today (July 2006)

Credible Leadership (Aug 2006)

Case Law Today (Aug 2006)